

! !NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID ABA03337 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABA03337;

DT 12-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE S chrysomallus actinomycin biosynthesis gene acmc fragment #5.

XX Modular enzyme system; cyclic gene synthesis; repetitive coding sequence;

KW antibiotic; non-ribosomal peptide synthetase; NRPS; PKS;

KW polyketide synthase; actinomycin biosynthesis; ds.

XX Streptomyces chrysomallus.

OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT 1.18

FT /product= "antimycin biosynthesis protein fragment"

FT /partial

FT /note= "no start or stop codon"

PN WO200181564-A2.

PD 01-NOV-2001.

PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-DE01578.

PR 26-APR-2000; 2000DE-1021267.

PA (ACTI-) ACTIMODRUG PHARM GMBH.

PI Schaecker F;

DR WPI; 2002-049276/06.

DR P-PSDB; AAM47147.

PT Preparing DNA encoding modular protein for e.g. producing new enzymes
PT for synthesis of polyketide antibiotics, comprises cyclic integration
PT of fragments into a vector -

PS Example 3; Page 53; 83pp; German.

CC The present invention relates to the preparation of DNA, in a circular
CC vector, that encodes one or more segments of a modular polypeptide. DNA

CC or DNA libraries produced this way are used to produce modular

CC polypeptides, particularly enzymes, which can be used to act on

CC substrates to produce compounds for therapeutic testing. Enzymes of

CC particular interest are those involved in non-ribosomal peptide synthesis

CC or polyketide synthesis, and compounds for testing are particularly

CC macrolide antibiotics, including penicillins, vancomycins or

CC erythromycins, but may also be modular receptors. The present sequence is

CC a fragment of a Streptomyces chrysomallus actinomycin biosynthesis

CC gene which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

AB03337 Length: 18 July 23, 2002 13:35 Type: N Check: 1933 ..

1 GCGGCGGTGG CCGCCCGG

09/724 797

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!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   ABA03339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC   ABA03339;
XX
DT   12-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE   S chrysomallus actinomycin biosynthase gene acmc fragment #7.
XX
KW   Modular enzyme system; cyclic gene synthesis; repetitive coding sequence;
KM   antibiotic; non-ribosomal peptide synthetase; NRPS; PKS;
XX   polyketide synthase; actinomycin biosynthase; ds.
OS   Streptomyces chrysomallus.
XX   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key          Location/Qualifiers
FT   CDS          1..18
FT               /*tag= a
FT               /product= "antimycin biosynthesis protein fragment"
FT               /partial
FT               /note= "no start or stop codon"
XX
PN   WO200181564-A2.
XX
PD   01-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   25-APR-2001; 2001WO-DE01578.
XX
PR   26-APR-2000; 2000DE-1021267.
XX
PA   (ACTI-) ACTINODRUG PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI   Schaevecker F;
XX
DR   MPI; 2002-049276/06.
XX   P-PSDB; AAM47149.
XX
PT   Preparing DNA encoding modular protein for e.g. producing new enzymes
XX   for synthesis of polyketide antibiotics, comprises cyclic integration
XX   of fragments into a vector -
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 53; 83pp; German.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to the preparation of DNA, in a circular
CC   vector, that encodes one or more segments of a modular polypeptide. DNA
CC   or DNA libraries produced this way are used to produce modular
CC   polypeptides, particularly enzymes, which can be used to act on
CC   substrates to produce compounds for therapeutic testing. Enzymes of
CC   particular interest are those involved in non-ribosomal peptide synthesis
CC   or polyketide synthesis, and compounds for testing are particularly
CC   macrocyclic antibiotics, including penicillins, vancomycins or
CC   erythromycins, but may also be modular receptors. The present sequence is
CC   a fragment of a Streptomyces chrysomallus actinomycin biosynthesis
CC   gene which was used in a plasmid in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other:

```

ABA03339 Length: 18 July 23, 2002 13:35 Type: N Check: 1933 ..

1 GCCGGGTTGG CCGCCCGG

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAH23259 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAH23259;
XX
DT   17-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MM1F mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #115633.
XX
KM   Macrophage migration inhibitory factor; MM1F; antisense; neurological;
KW   hyperproliferation; neutropic; antihormonal; immunosuppressive; human;
XX   antiinflammatory; cytosolic; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   W0200153317-A1.
XX
PD   26-JUL-2001.
XX
PE   16-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US01475.
XX
PR   20-JAN-2000; 2000US-0489869.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Murray SF, Cowser LM, Wyatt JR;
XX   WPI; 2001-451899/48.
XX
PT   New antisense compound(s) are useful to inhibit a nucleic acid molecule
XX   encoding macrophage migration inhibitory factor -
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 83; 105pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides 8-30 nucleotides in
CC   length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding macrophage migration
CC   inhibitory factor (MM1F), where the antisense compound specifically
CC   hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of MM1F. The antisense
CC   nucleotides are useful for the treatment of a disease or condition
CC   associated with MM1F such as neurological, hormonal, immune, inflammatory
CC   or hyperproliferative disorder. Sequences AAh23191-268 represent chimeric
CC   antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for inhibition of human
CC   MM1F mRNA expression.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
AAH23259 Length: 20 July 23, 2002 13:35 Type: N Check: 4497 ..
1 CGACCTCGTC GGGCCCCGAA
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID AAI74686 standard; DNA; 51 BP.
XX
AC AAI74686;
XX
DT 09-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human silent SNP containing nucleic acid SEQ:1627.
XX
KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genome; gene therapy;
KM protein therapy; vaccine; probe; diagnostic assay; detection;
XX quantitation; restorative therapy; polymorphic; ds.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200140521-A2.
XX
PD 07-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 30-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US32756.
XX
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0168138.
PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0726173.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI Shinketsu RA, Leach M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-356160/37.
XX
PT Polymorphic nucleic acid sequences, useful in genetic testing and
PT therapy -
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 551; 2653pp; English.
XX
CC AAI73060 to AAI79867 represent isolated human polymorphic polynucleotide
CC sequences (I), which contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
CC AAM53114 to AAM53329 represent peptides related to human polymorphic
CC polynucleotide sequences. The sequences can be used in gene and protein
CC therapy, and in vaccine production. (I) and the polypeptides encoded by
CC them may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate expression of polymorphic polypeptides.
CC For example, (I) may be used to treat disorders by rectifying mutations
CC or deletions in a patient's genome that affect the activity of
CC polypeptides by expressing inactive proteins or to supplement the
CC patient's own production of polypeptide. Additionally, (I) and its
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acids
CC in samples, and therefore which patients may be in need of restorative
CC therapy. The polypeptides encoded by (I) may be used as antigens in the
CC production of antibodies specific for polymorphic polypeptides. The
CC antibodies may also be used to down regulate expression and activity.
CC The antibodies may also be used as diagnostic agents for detecting the
CC presence of polymorphic polypeptides in samples.
XX
SQ Sequence 51 BP; 7 A; 20 C; 17 G; 7 T; 0 other;
AAI74686 Length: 51 July 23, 2002 13:35 Type: N Check: 3097 ..
1 GGCTGCCAG CTCATCTCCG GCGGCACGGT CAAAGACGTC GAGTGC CGC
51 G
```

!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID AAI74687 standard; DNA; 51 BP.
XX
AC AAI74687;
XX
DT 09-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human silent SNP containing nucleic acid SEQ:1628.
XX
KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genome; gene therapy;
KM protein therapy; vaccine; probe; diagnostic assay; detection;
KW quantitation; restorative therapy; polymorphic; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200140521-A2.
XX
PD 07-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 30-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US32758.
XX
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0168138.
PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0726173.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI Shinkets RA, Leach M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-356160/37.
XX
PT Polymorphic nucleic acid sequences, useful in genetic testing and
XX therapy -
PS Claim 1; Page 552; 2653pp; English.
XX
CC AAI73060 to AAI79867 represent isolated human polymorphic polynucleotide
CC sequences (I), which contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
CC AAM53114 to AAM53329 represent peptides related to human polymorphic
CC polynucleotide sequences. The sequences can be used in gene and protein
CC therapy, and in vaccine production. (I) and the polypeptides encoded by
CC them may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate expression of polymorphic polypeptides.
CC For example, (I) may be used to treat disorders by rectifying mutations
CC or deletions in a patient's genome that affect the activity of
CC polypeptides by expressing inactive proteins or to supplement the
CC patients own production of polypeptide. Additionally, (I) and its
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acids
CC in samples, and therefore which patients may be in need of restorative
CC therapy. The polypeptides encoded by (I) may be used as antigens in the
CC production of antibodies specific for polymorphic polypeptides. The
CC antibodies may also be used to down regulate expression and activity.
CC The antibodies may also be used as diagnostic agents for detecting the
CC presence of polymorphic polypeptides in samples.
XX
SQ Sequence 51 BP; 6 A; 21 C; 17 G; 7 T; 0 other;
AAI74687 Length: 51 July 23, 2002 13:36 Type: N Check: 3149 ..
1 GGCTGCGAG CTCATCTCCG GGGGCCGGT CAACGACGTC GAGCTGCCGC
51 G

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ID  AAF89799 standard; DNA; 71 BP.
AC  AAF89799;
AT  23-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DE  PCR primer used to amplify Renilla green fluorescent protein.
KM  Retroviral vector; Renilla; green fluorescent protein; pgfp; rgfp;
KW  PCR primer; ss.
OS  Renilla muellei.
PN  WO200134824-A2.
PD  17-MAY-2001.
PF  10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30915.
PR  10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164592.
PA  (RIGE-) RIGEL PHARM INC.
PI  Anderson D;
DR  WPI; 2001-329091/34.
PT  Novel retroviral vector, containing gene encoding Renilla green
PT  fluorescent protein, useful as reporter for cell assays, particularly
PT  intracellular assays -
XX
XX
PS  Example; Page 71; 83pp; English.
CC  The specification describes a retroviral vector comprising a Renilla
CC  green fluorescent protein (pgfp or rgfp) gene. pgfp and rgfp proteins
CC  are useful as reporters for cell assays, particularly intracellular
CC  assays including methods of screening libraries using pgfp or rgfp, and
CC  for screening protein-protein, nucleic acid-protein or nucleic
CC  acid-nucleic acid interactions. pgfp or rgfp proteins are also useful
CC  in cellular assays, including assays for alterations in exocytosis,
CC  cell cycle regulation, apoptosis, cellular proliferation and/or
CC  differentiation. pgfp or rgfp proteins are also useful for elucidating
CC  bioactive agents that can cause a population of cells either to move
CC  out of one growth phase into another, or to arrest in a growth phase.
CC  pgfp or rgfp proteins are also useful for screening bioactive agents for
CC  their ability to modulate cell cycle regulation, including the activation
CC  or suppression of cell cycle checkpoint pathways and ameliorating
CC  checkpoint defects. PCR primers AAF89793-AAF89804 were used to amplify
CC  cDNA fragments encoding rgfp. The amplified fragments were ligated
CC  together, and used in the course of the invention.
XX
XX
Sequence 71 BP; 12 A; 24 C; 27 G; 8 T; 0 other:
AAF89799 Length: 71 July 23, 2002 13:36 Type: N Check: 3110 ..
1 CCAAGAGAGT GCCGAGCTAC GCCAGCTTG GCCAGCAGT GAGGCGAG
51 GCGGCTGTGT GGAGATCCGC A
```

!IN_ SEQUENCE 1.0
ID AAX556578 standard; DNA; 99 BP.
XX
XX AAX56578;
AC
XX
DT 11-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human 1752577 DNA fragment.
DE
XX
KM Inflammatory cell infiltration; immune response; T cell proliferation;
KM anti-inflammatory; anti-autoimmune; anti-diabetic; spondyloarthropathy;
KM T cell-mediated disease; spondyloarthropathy; sclerosis; renal disease;
KM inflammatory myopathy; hemolytic anemia; thrombocytopenia; thyroiditis;
KM diabetes mellitus; demyelinating polyneuropathy; Guillain-Barre syndrome;
KM multiple sclerosis; polyneuropathy; hepatitis; cirrhosis; enteropathy;
KM sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease; Whipple's disease;
KM skin disease; dermatitis; psoriasis; asthma; allergic rhinitis; tumor;
KM food hypersensitivity; urticaria; eosinophilic pneumonia; transplant;
KM idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; graft rejection; PRO245; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WC0914241-A2.
XX
PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-0519437.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PL Fong S, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Tunas D, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-229499/19.
XX
PT Composition containing novel polypeptide PRO245, its agonist or
XX antagonist -
XX
PS Disclosure: Figure 17A-V; 177pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition containing (apart from a
CC carrier or excipient), a novel PRO245 polypeptide (I), its agonist or
CC antagonist, or their fragments, for modulating: (i) infiltration of
CC inflammatory cells into tissue; (ii) an immune response; or (iii) T cell
CC proliferation. The composition increases or decreases any of the effects
CC (i)-(iii). The products of the invention have anti-inflammatory,
CC anti-autoimmune and anti-diabetic activity. (I), and its (ant)agonists
CC and their fragments, are used to treat immune-related diseases,
CC particularly T cell-mediated diseases. The diseases treated include
CC systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile chronic
CC arthritis, spondyloarthropathies, systemic sclerosis (scleroderma),
CC idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis),
CC Sjogren's syndrome, systemic vasculitis, sarcoidosis, autoimmune
CC hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal
CC hemoglobinuria), autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic
CC thrombocytopenic purpura immune-mediated thrombocytopenia), thyroiditis
CC (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic
CC thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis), diabetes mellitus, immune-mediated
CC renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis),
CC multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy,
CC Guillain-Barre syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating
CC polyneuropathy, infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other
CC non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary
CC biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis,
CC inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease),
CC gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease. Autoimmune or

CC immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema
CC multiforme, contact dermatitis, psoriasis, asthma, allergic rhinitis,
CC atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity, urticaria, eosinophilic
CC pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis,
CC and transplantation associated diseases (graft rejection, and
CC graft-versus-host-disease). (I), its (ant)agonists or fragment can also
CC be used as an adjuvant in treatment of tumors. Antibodies against (I) can
CC also be used for diagnosing such diseases. This sequence represents a
CC nucleic acid sequence used in the construction of consensus sequence
CC consen01 (AAX37716).
XX
SQ Sequence 99 BP; 17 A; 26 C; 27 G; 28 T; 1 other;
XX
AAX56578 Length: 99 July 23, 2002 13:36 Type: N Check: 5254 ..
1 AACTGCATC AACTCGCCAC CTGGCTGGCA GGAATCTTG AATAGGATC
51 TTGAGCTGG TTCTGGGGCT CTTNCTTGT GACTGACGA CGAGGGCCA

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID AAF45470 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF45470;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #309.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cyostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhoea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
XX
PA (MURDO-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
XX
PS Example 6; Page 36; 201pp: English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhoea, keloids,
CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
AAAF45470 Length: 15 July 23, 2002 13:44 Type: N Check: 8421 ..
1 CGCCGCGGTG GCCGC
```



```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAT05080 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT05080;
XX
DT   26-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE   MAGE-2 PCR primer (sense, exon 2).
XX
KW   MAGE-2; tumour rejection antigen; cancer; diagnosis;
XX   polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   W09523874-A1.
XX
PD   08-SEP-1995.
XX
PF   23-FEB-1995; 95WO-US02203.
XX
PR   30-NOV-1994; 94US-0346774.
PR   01-MAR-1994; 94US-0204727.
PR   10-MAR-1994; 94US-0209172.
PR   01-SEP-1994; 94US-0299849.
XX
PA   (LUDWIG-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI   Boon-Falleur T, Brasseur F, Chomez P, De Plaen E;
PI   De Smet C, Gaugler B, Lethe B, Marchand M, Patard J;
PI   Szikora J, Van Den Eynde B, Van Derbruggen P, Weynants P;
XX
DR   WPI: 1995-320586/41.
XX
PT   Determn. of cancerous condition(s) - using a nucleic acid as a
PT   primer to determine expression of a MAGE tumour rejection antigen
PT   precursor
XX
PS   Claim 7; Page 91; 121pp; English.
XX
CC   A PCR primer pair (AAT05080-81) correspond to a sense sequence in
CC   exon 2 of the tumour rejection antigen precursor MAGE-2 gene
CC   (AAT05092) and an antisense sequence in exon 3, respectively.
CC   The primers were used in PCR and RT-PCR to amplify the MAGE-2
CC   gene in various tumours and normal tissues. Expression was
CC   detected in lung tumours, neck and neck squamous cell carcinomas,
CC   prostate and bladder tumours and melanomas.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;
AAT05080 Length: 20 July 23, 2002 13:44 Type: N Check: 4677 ..
1 AAGTAGGACC CGAGGCACTG
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11NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID AAV79987 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV79987;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE BMP-2 DNA amplifying primer.
XX
KW Transgenic; osteogenic; core binding factor; CBFA1/PEBP2-alpha-A;
KW polyoma enhancer binding protein; runt; osteoblast; variant; BMP;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JPI10309148-A.
XX
PD 24-NOV-1998.
XX
PE 11-SEP-1997; 97JP-0247346.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1997; 97JP-0074453.
XX
PA (KISH/) KISHIMOTO C.
XX
DR WPI: 1999-063649/06.
XX
XX Transgenic animal with no osteogenic property - has introduced
PT variation in gene encoding core binding factor/polyoma enhancer
PT binding protein
XX
PS Example 10; Page 7; 19pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention provides a transgenic animal devoid of osteogenic
CC property. The transgenic animal has an introduced variation in a gene
CC encoding for core binding factor/polyoma enhancer binding protein
CC (CBFA1/PEBP2-alpha-A), particularly in runt region DNA, especially
CC prepared by introduction of a variation devoid of at least a part of gene
CC encoding CBFA1/PEBP2-alpha-A, leading to a disturbance in
CC differentiation and maturation of osteoblast cells. The transgenic animal
CC can be prepared by introducing a variant gene encoding for
CC CBFA1/PEBP2-alpha-A. The animal can be used to elucidate the in vivo
CC mechanism of CBFA1/PEBP2-alpha-A. Sequences AAV79975 to AAV80010
CC represent PCR primers used during the course of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
AAV79987 Length: 20 July 23, 2002 13:44 Type: N Check: 4575 ..
1 TGTACGGCAG GCACTCAGGC

```

!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AA287130 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AA287130;
XX
DT   08-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE   Human TRAP100 PCR primer 110/400, SEQ ID NO:32.
XX
KW   Thyroid receptor-associated protein; TRAP220; TRAP100; coactivator;
KW   TRAP complex; nuclear hormone receptor; thyroid receptor;
KW   vitamin D receptor; oestrogen receptor; mineralocorticoid receptor;
KW   peroxisome proliferation-activated receptor; LXXLL motif; drug screening;
KW   detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200001820-A2.
XX
PD   13-JAN-2000.
XX
PF   01-JUL-1999; 99WO-US15052.
XX
PR   06-JUL-1998; 98US-0110517.
XX
PA   (UVRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
PI   Roeder RG, Fondell JD, Xingyuan C, Ito M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-147418/13.
XX
PT   New isolated Thyroid Receptor-Associated Proteins which act as nuclear
PR   hormone receptor coactivators used for identifying modulators of
PR   hormones or nuclear hormone receptors
XX
PS   Example; Page 75; 114pp; English.
XX
XX   The invention relates to human thyroid receptor-associated proteins
CC   TRAP220 (AAV69669) and TRAP100 (AAV69670) and nucleotides encoding them
CC   (AA287101-287102). TRAP220 and TRAP100 are members of a complex of TRAPs
CC   which act as coactivators for nuclear hormone receptors, binding
CC   to such receptors in a ligand-dependent manner and are required for
CC   functional interactions between the receptor and genes whose
CC   transcription is regulated by these receptors. Nuclear hormone receptors
CC   include thyroid receptors (TRs), vitamin D receptors (VDRs), oestrogen
CC   receptors (ERs), mineralocorticoid receptors (MRs) and peroxisome
CC   proliferation-activated receptors (PPARs). TRAP220 contains two of the
CC   LXXLL motifs that have been implicated in nuclear hormone receptor-
CC   coactivator interactions, while TRAP100 contains six of these motifs.
CC   TRAP220 and TRAP100, and their associated nucleotides, may be used to
CC   modulate the activity of a nuclear hormone receptor, or to screen for
CC   agents that modulate receptor or hormone activity. Proteins, nucleic
CC   acids and antibodies may also be used therapeutically and for detection
CC   of TRAP220 and TRAP100 or their associated nucleotides. Sequences
CC   AA287126-287146 represent PCR primers used to amplify and modify DNA
CC   encoding TRAP100 for subcloning in an exemplification of the present
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
AA287130 Length: 20 July 23, 2002 13:44 Type: N Check: 5308 ..
1 CCTCCTACTGG CTGCTGCGCT

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!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID AAZ35534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ35534;
XX
DT 28-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Sense PCR primer for amplification of MAGE-2.
XX
KM MAGE-2; multiple myeloma marker; tumour rejection antigen precursor;
XX tumour; chemotherapy; bone marrow transplant; PCR primer; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5985571-A.
XX
PD 16-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 04-FEB-1998; 98US-0018422.
XX
PR 04-FEB-1998; 98US-0018422.
XX
PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI Van Baren N, Brasseur F, Boon-Falleur T;
XX
DR WPI: 2000-012780/01.
XX
PS Diagnosing a multiple myeloma through hybridization techniques -
XX
PS Claim 4; Column 4; 8pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ35534-235535 are used to amplify the MAGE-2 gene. The
CC invention relates to members of the tumour rejection antigen precursor
CC family, known as MAGE. MAGE-1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 have been identified as
CC markers for multiple myeloma. The primers are used in the invention in a
CC method for determining multiple myeloma. The method involves contacting
CC a nucleic acid molecule taken from a sample of bone marrow or blood with
CC a hybridization probe which specifically hybridizes to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding a MAGE protein, and determining specific hybridization
CC of the probe to the nucleic acid molecule as an indication of multiple
CC myeloma. Genes of the MAGE family are used in this method as markers for
CC the diagnosis of tumours. The assay of the invention allows the
CC determination of the presence of myeloma, multiple myeloma and late
CC stage multiple myeloma. The determination assay can also be used to
CC monitor the progression of a course of treatment such as chemotherapy or
CC a bone marrow transplant, by monitoring the loss or decrease in MAGE
CC expression as the myeloma regresses.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;
AAZ35534 Length: 20 July 23, 2002 13:44 Type: N Check: 4677 ..
1 AAGTAGGACC CGAGGCACTG

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!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID AAS11416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS11416;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward PCR primer used in analysis of tumour antigen MAGE-2.
XX
KM Colorectal cancer; immunostimulant; cytostatic; immune response; MAGE-2;
KW adenocarcinoma; allogeneic tumour cell; SW620 cell; COLO 205 cell; ss;
XX SW403 cell; colon; breast; lung; prostate; cancer; vaccine; PCR primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200154716-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2001; 2001WO-0502731.
XX
PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178498.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185335.
XX
XX (KIMM-) KIMMEL CANCER CENT SIDNEY.
PA (IMMU-) IMMUNE RESPONSE CORP.
XX
PI Sobol RE, Shawler DL, Bartholomew RM, Carlo DJ, Gold DP;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-502616/55.
XX
DR
XX
XX
PT New composition comprising an allogeneic tumour cell, useful for
PT stimulating an immune response in a patient having an adenocarcinoma,
PT especially useful for treating colorectal, breast, lung or prostate
PT cancer -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 50; 131pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a composition for stimulating an immune response
CC in a patient having an adenocarcinoma or colorectal cancer. The
CC composition comprises an allogeneic tumour cell selected from SW620 cell,
CC COLO 205 cell and SW403 cell, and a physiological carrier. The allogeneic
CC cell stimulates an immune response to an autologous tumour cell in the
CC patient. The composition is useful for stimulating an immune response in
CC a patient having an adenocarcinoma, e.g. colon, breast, lung or prostate
CC adenocarcinoma. The use of allogeneic tumour cells provides a generic
CC source of antigen that can be administered to a variety of patients, in
CC contrast to using autologous tumour cells, which must be isolated from
CC each individual patient. The allogeneic cells are suitable as a cancer
CC vaccine and can stimulate an immune response against autologous tumour
CC cells of a cancer patient. The present sequence represents the forward
CC PCR primer used in gene expression analysis of tumour antigen MAGE-2.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
AAS11416 Length: 20 July 23, 2002 13:44 Type: N Check: 4677 ..
1 AAGTAGGACC CGAGGCACTG
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!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID AAF84234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF84234;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE MAGe-A2 sense PCR primer.
XX
KM Multiple myeloma; tumour rejection antigen precursor; MAGe; BAGE; GAGE;
XX LAGE; NY-ESO-1; PRAME; DAGE; PCR primer; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6210886-B1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2001.
XX
PF 30-OCR-1998; 98US-0183931.
XX
PR 04-FEB-1998; 98US-0018422.
XX
PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI Van Baren N, Brasseur F, Boon-Falleur T;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-289628/30.
XX
PT Detecting multiple myeloma in a patient, comprises contacting a nucleic
XX acid containing sample taken from bone marrow or blood with a
XX hybridization probe specific for a tumor rejection antigen precursor -
XX
PS Claim 9; Column 4; 16pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting multiple myeloma.
CC The method comprises contacting a nucleic acid containing a sample taken
CC from a bone marrow or blood of a patient, with a hybridisation probe
CC specific for a tumour rejection antigen precursor. Tumour rejection
CC antigen precursors used in the present invention are the MAGe family,
CC BAGE, GAGE, LAGE, NY-ESO-1 and PRAME (previously referred to as DAGF).
CC Expression of the tumour rejection antigen precursor indicates possible
CC multiple myeloma in the patient. The method can also be used for
CC monitoring the disease progress and course of therapeutic regime. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer for a tumour rejection antigen precursor
CC used in the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

AAF84234 Length: 20 July 23, 2002 13:45 Type: N Check: 4677 ..

1 AAGTAGGACC CGAGGCACTG

!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID AAC67091 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC67091;
XX
DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE MAGE tumour rejection antigen precursor PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 3.
XX
KW Tumour rejection antigen; MAGE-1; MAGE-2; MAGE-3; MAGE-4; MAGE-6;
KM MAGE-12; Cancer; myeloma; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6165725-A.
XX
PD 26-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 12-JUL-1999; 99US-0351351.
XX
PR 04-FEB-1998; 98US-0018422.
XX
PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI Brasseur F, Boon-Falleur T, Van Baren N;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-090479/10.
XX
PT Determining regression or progression of multiple myeloma in a patient,
PT involves assaying bone marrow sample for expression of nucleic acid
PT encoding MAGE protein and comparing with prior levels of MAGE
PT expression -
XX
PS Claim 7; Column 4; 8pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for determining progression or
CC regression of multiple myeloma in a patient by assaying for the
CC expression of tumour rejection antigen precursor proteins such as MAGE-1,
CC MAGE-2, MAGE-3, MAGE-4, MAGE-6 and MAGE-12. This can be used in the
CC diagnosis and treatment of cancer, particularly myeloma.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;
AAC67091 Length: 20 July 23, 2002 13:45 Type: N Check: 4677 ..
1 AAGTAGGACC CGAGGCACTG